

## German Note Very Unsatisfactory

Washington, July 23.—The text of the American note on submarine warfare, presented at Berlin today by Ambassador Gerard, reveals that the imperial government has been informed it is the intention of the United States to regard as "deliberately unfriendly" any repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of American rights.

The United States announces that it will continue to contend for the freedom of the seas "From whatever quarter violated, without compromise and at any cost."

"Illegal and inhuman acts," says the note, "however justifiable they may be thought against an enemy who is believed to have acted in contravention of law and humanity are manifestly indefensible when they deprive neutrals of their acknowledged rights, particularly when they violate the rights to life itself."

The note says that the events of the past two months clearly indicate that it is "possible and practicable" to conduct submarine operations "in substantial accord with the accepted practices of regulated warfare." The comment is added that the "whole world has looked with interest and increasing satisfaction at the demonstration of this fact by German naval commanders, and that it is manifestly possible to lift the whole practice of submarine attack above the criticism which it has aroused and remove the chief causes of offense."

In official and diplomatic quarters the communication was received as the strongest and most emphatic pronouncement that has come from Washington since the beginning of its correspondence with the belligerents of Europe.

Following is the official text of the latest American note to Germany regarding submarine warfare, which was delivered to the foreign office at Berlin today by Ambassador Gerard:

"The Secretary of State to Ambassador Gerard—Department of State, Washington, July 21, 1915.—You are instructed to deliver textually the following note to the minister of foreign affairs:

"The note of the imperial German government, dated the 5th of July, 1915, has received the careful consideration of the government of the United States, and it regrets to be obliged to say that it has found it very unsatisfactory, because it fails to meet the real differences between the two governments and indicates no way in which the accepted principles of law and humanity may be applied to the grave controversy, but proposes on the contrary, arrangements for a partial suspension of those principles which virtually set them aside.

"The government of the United States notes with satisfaction that the imperial German government recognizes without reservation the validity of the principles insisted on in the several communications which this government has addressed to the imperial German government with regard to the announcement of a war zone and the use of submarines against merchantmen on the high seas—the principle that the high seas are free, that the character and cargo of a merchantman must first be ascertained before she can lawfully be seized or destroyed, and that the lives of non-combatants may in no case be put in jeopardy unless the vessel resists, or seeks to escape, after being summoned to submit to examination; for a belligerent act of retaliation is per se an act beyond the law, and the defense of an act as retaliatory is an admission that it is illegal.

"The government of the United States is, however, greatly disappointed to find that the imperial German government regards itself as in large degree exempt from the obligation to ob-

serve these principles, even where neutral vessels are concerned, by what it believes the policy and practice of the government of Great Britain to be in the present war with regard to neutral commerce. The imperial German government will readily understand that the government of the United States cannot discuss the policy of the government of Great Britain with regard to neutral trade except with that government itself, and that it must regard the conduct of other belligerent governments as irrelevant to any discussion with the imperial German government, except what this government regards as grave and unjustifiable violations of the rights of American citizens by German naval commanders. Illegal and inhuman acts, however justifiable they may be thought to be against an enemy who is believed to have acted in contravention of law and humanity, are manifestly indefensible when they deprive neutrals of their acknowledged rights, particularly when they violate the rights to life itself.

"The government of the United States is not unmindful of the extraordinary conditions created by this war, or of the radical alterations of circumstances and of the method of action produced by the use of instrumentalities of naval warfare which the nations of the world cannot have had in view when the existing rules of international law were formulated, and it is ready to make every reasonable allowance for these novel and unexpected cases of war at sea, but it cannot consent to abate any essential or fundamental right of its people because of a mere alteration of circumstances. The right of neutrals in time of war are based upon principle, not upon expediency, and the principles are immutable. It is the duty and obligation of belligerents to find a way to adapt the new circumstances to them.

"The events of the past two months have clearly indicated that it is possible and practicable to conduct submarine operations in substantial accord with the accepted practices of regulated warfare. The world has looked with interest and increasing satisfaction at the demonstration of this fact by German naval commanders. It is manifestly possible, therefore, to lift the whole practice of submarine warfare above the criticism which it has aroused and remove the chief causes of offense.

"In view of the admission of illegality made by the imperial German government, when it pleaded the right of retaliation in defense of its acts, and in view of the manifest possibility of conforming to the established rules of naval warfare, the government of the United States cannot believe that the imperial government will long refuse to disavow the wanton act of its naval commander in sinking the Lusitania or from offering reparation for the American lives lost so far as reparation can be made for a needless destruction of human life by an illegal act.

"The government of the United States, while not indifferent to the friendly spirit in which it is made, cannot accept the suggestion of the imperial government that certain vessels be designated and agreed upon which shall be free on the seas now illegally prescribed. The very agreement would, by implication, subject other vessels to illegal attack and would be a curtailment and therefore an abandonment of principles for which this government contends, and which in times of calmed counsels every nation would concede as a matter of course.

"The government of the United States and the imperial German government, in contending for the same great object, have long stood together in urging the very principles upon which the government of the United States now so solemnly insists. They are both contending for the freedom of the seas. The government of the United States will continue to contend for that freedom, for a

whatever quarter violated, without compromise and at any cost. It invites the practical co-operation of the imperial German government at this time, when co-operation may accomplish most and this great common object be most strikingly and effectively achieved.

"The imperial German government expresses the hope that this object may in some measure be accomplished even before the present war ends. It can be the government of the United States not only feels obliged to insist upon it, by whomsoever violated or ignored, in the protection of its own citizens, but is also deeply interested in seeing it made a practicable between the belligerents themselves, and holds itself ready at any time to act as the common friend who may be privileged to suggest a way.

"In the meantime, the very value which this government sets upon the long and unbroken friendship between the people and government of the United States and the people and government of the German nation impels it to press very solemnly upon the imperial German government the necessity for a scrupulous observance of neutral rights in this critical matter. Friendship itself prompts it to say to the imperial government that repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of these rights must be regarded by the government of the United States, when they affect American citizens, as deliberately unfriendly." (Signed) Lansing.

## BRITISH INCOME TAX MUST BEGIN AT LOWER SCALE.

London, July 22, 6.37 p. m.—Premier Asquith said he was in full agreement with the demand that the country had gone far enough in providing additional resources from taxation for carrying on the war. He had for a long while held the opinion that the present income tax was very arbitrary in its incidence, and that it ought to begin at a lower scale.

As to direct taxation, it was obvious that if credit was to be maintained and the pecuniary resources needed for the effective conduct of the war produced, consumption of imports must be diminished and export trade be maintained on an increased scale, he said. The question could be dealt with as a whole and not by piecemeal in the budget, the premier added.

## THERE IS ROOM FOR A REFINERY RIGHT IN CANADA.

Ottawa, July 16.—Members of the cabinet yesterday conferred with the shell companies in regard to the supply of zinc for the manufacture of Canadian shells. It was announced by Gen. Hughes some time ago that this matter would shortly demand government consideration. Canada produces large quantities of zinc ores, but their refining is mostly done in the United States. With the demand created by the manufacture of shells, the price of zinc rose rapidly. As it is anticipated that Canada will need more and more of this metal as she engages more largely in the making of munitions, steps probably will be taken looking to the encouragement of zinc refining in this country.

## WAR MUST TERMINATE BEFORE CHRISTMAS.

SAYS THE KAISER  
Copenhagen, July 26.—Before going to Posen to confer with his generals, the Kaiser, it is reported here, held a crown council in Berlin. The Emperor declared Germany could not undertake to negotiate with her enemies until Warsaw and Calais had been captured. With Gen. von Hindenburg and Gen. von Falkenhayn, the Kaiser drew up a plan under which the war, which the Emperor said must terminate before Christmas

## Hundreds Killed in Holiday Disaster

Chicago, July 25.—More than a thousand persons lost their lives in the Chicago river Saturday by the capsizing of the excursion steamer Eastland while warping from its wharf with more than 2,480 employees of the Western Electric Company and friends on board, bound for a pleasure trip across Lake Michigan.

After working ceaselessly all day and far into the night, the bodies of 934 victims of the catastrophe, most of them women and children, were collected from temporary morgues and taken to the Second Regiment Armory. When these bodies had been tagged, Coroner Hoffman, taking into consideration estimates of bodies thought to be in the hold of the steamer, lying on its side in the river and in the stream itself, said the total dead would exceed 1,000.

The Eastland, said by marine architects to have been top-heavy and ballasted in an uncertain manner, turned over inside of five minutes after it began to list, pouring its gala passengers into the river, or immorsing them in its submerged hull.

The cause of the capsizing had not been determined last night, but federal, city, and state officers were conducting investigations to determine whether the ship was top-heavy from faulty designing, was improperly ballasted or was poorly handled in warping from the wharf.

Marine architects asserted that the Eastland was faulty in design, that the top-deck had been removed because of the tendency of the ship to list, and also pointed to the possibility that the ship had been unevenly ballasted. The Eastland used water ballast, so that it could pump out some entering shallow lake harbors, and investigators are working on a theory that the ballast tanks were not filled and that the rushing of passengers to one side of the decks caused it to roll over.

## RIMBEY ITEMS

Mr. Irwin Jackson, of Calgary, is visiting his brothers here.

Mr. Joseph Marshall was a business caller at Lacombe last Monday.

Leroy Rimbeys and Delbert Cox marketed hogs at Lacombe during the past week.

Mrs. Craig and family are spending a couple of weeks with friends and relatives.

Miss Mary Craig and Miss Marie Coverdale were Wittenburg visitors last Sunday.

Miss Pearl Everhart is spending a few weeks in Lacombe with her sister, Mrs. J. Hall.

A severe hail storm visited this neighborhood last Thursday afternoon doing considerable damage, but fortunately did not cover a very large district.

Miss Rentzman and Miss Mandsen, of Chicago, are here visiting Mr. Ed. Sorell. Miss Rentzman is Mr. Sorell's niece, and will remain here for some time. Miss Mandsen will return this week. Mr. Sorell had not seen either of the ladies since they were all children together, and is enjoying their visit very much.

The majority of the Rimbeys population are rejoicing over the result at the ballot box last Wednesday. Only a two-thirds vote was polled at Rimbeys, which resulted in 75 for the drys and 25 for the wets, with four spoiled ballots, which, needless to say, were not intended for the wets. Other polling places in this district gave a majority for the drys as follows: Monta Vista, 20-12; Lavesta, 22-12; Iola, 2-1; Nugent, 17-13. Spring Dale, 10-6. Wittenburg gave the wets the majority, the vote being 17 to 13.

Rimbeys' celebration day was a ideal, almost the only day for

the past month that it has not rained. A good crowd was in attendance, but owing to the bad condition of the roads the attendance was quite local. A few ventured from Wittenburg and a few from Spring Dale. The Rimbeys band made its first public appearance that day and acquitted itself splendidly. Dr. Byers is bandmaster, and certainly has done wonders, as many of the boys were raw material less than a year ago. Every selection was fine and held the audience spellbound. The sports were very good, but some of them needed more competitors. The mile race was won by a man from Weiserville. The young girls' race by Miss Yaylor, of Wittenburg. All other prizes were captured by Rimbeys sports. The ball game was between the Homesteaders and the Rimbeys team. For a time it seemed that it would be an easy walk-away for Rimbeys, but finally the Homesteaders began to play and evened things up so that at the finish the game stood 7 to 9 in favor of Rimbeys. A dance in the hall completed the day's enjoyment, and Rimbeys celebrated.

Mrs. Laura Claus died at her home at Rimbeys on Friday, July 23, at the age of 66 years. She came here with her husband from Nebraska about a year ago, and has since lived with her daughter, Mrs. (Dr.) Byers. She had been ailing for some time, but her death was quite unexpected to friends and neighbors. Being elderly and not very well she had made but few acquaintances here, but those who were fortunate enough to know her respected her highly. She was a member of the Lutheran Church, but there being no Lutheran denomination here the funeral services were conducted by Rev. Hathaway from the residence on Sunday at 2 p. m. She leaves a husband and a daughter, Mrs. Byers, at Rimbeys, and a son residing in Nebraska, to mourn the loss of a loving wife and mother. Friends in the community extend their sympathy to Mr. Claus and Mrs. Byers in this their hour of bereavement.

## RED CROSS NOTES

The ladies of the Red Cross Society, who served refreshments at the Experimental Farm last Friday, wish to thank the officials of the Farm for the great courtesy they showed. Everything possible was done to make things convenient. They also thank all those who responded to their appeal for help by their very liberal donations of money, baking cream, and butter, and by their assistance that day. The sum of \$142 was made clear of expense.

The Society also wish to thank the merchants who helped in any way. Mr. Sage, who did the draying free of charge; Mr. Cook, who made the signs; the gentlemen who used their cars for the benefit of the Society, and the Experimental and Nursery Farms for their flowers, which were much appreciated.

There were some plates and dishes which were sent with the baking. They will be at Mrs. Day's if the donors will send them.

The Red Cross Society acknowledges with thanks the splendid donation of wool given by Mr. McBride.

## BOTHA IS ACCORDED RECEPTION WORTHY OF CONQUEROR.

Capetown, South Africa, July 22.—Gen. Louis Botha, commander of the army who conquered German Southwest Africa, arrived here today, and was given the welcome of a hero.

A holiday was declared, and the whole city was decorated with flags and pictures of General Botha.

There was a process-wagon through the streets in which both soldiers and civilians took part. Ten thousand children sang "God Save the King."

## What We Are Fighting For

When interrogated the other day in the British House of Commons as to "the essential objects for which the nation was fighting," Mr. Asquith declared there was nothing he could add to the definiteness of his speeches at the beginning of the war and at the Guildhall. It may now be well to recall the declarations he made, as at the last Lord Mayor's banquet momentous utterances were made by Mr. Asquith, Mr. Carson, Lord Kitchen, and Mr. Churchill. It was one of the most historic gatherings the old hall had ever held, and predestined to shape the course of future history, inasmuch as only eighty miles away the greatest battle the world had ever seen was going on—the battle of the Ypres. In his clear and incisive language the prime minister then declared, "We would do well not to be moved to exultation or to despondency by the fluctuating fortunes of the campaign. It is going to be a long drawn-out struggle, and we cannot do better than to cultivate and to practice, after the fashion of our forefathers, a temper of equanimity. We shall not sheath the sword which we have not lightly drawn until Belgium recovers in full measure all, and more than all, she has sacrificed—until France is adequately secured against the menace of aggression—until the rights of the smaller nations of Europe are placed upon an unassailable foundation—until the military domination of Prussia is fully and finally destroyed. It is a great task, worthy of a great nation. It is a task which every man amongst us, old or young, rich or poor, busy or leisured, learned or simple, should give what he has and do what he can."

Lord Kitchener, in special emphasis, wanted "every citizen to understand the cardinal fact that the British Empire is now fighting for its existence. Only from a clear conception of the vast importance of the issue at stake can come the great national moral impulse without which ministers or governments, and even armies and navies, can do but little. We have splendid resources in men and material, but in that wonderful spirit which has never understood the meaning of defeat lies our greatest asset."

M. Cambon declared the French nation was "not content to accept an appetite for conquest or domination, but wished simply to preserve European civilization. We remain faithful to our ideal of humanity and liberty, and in this ideal we find the moral force to enable us to overcome the material forces accumulated against us. We believe firmly in eternal justice, and await its decrees with unshakable confidence."

These utterances of nine months ago give proof that our leaders have never minimized the gravity of the struggle, nor have they had any misconception as to the end in view. Remembering all the events that have taken place since, it must appear with redoubled force to every man and woman in this Dominion of ours. The problems ahead are great, much sacrifice will have to be made, and even though conditions may not be propitious, yet the future is full of inspiration. Let everyone be determined to meet their difficulties with courage, and bend their backs to the task ahead with a grim conviction that from its outcome we shall yet see the dawn of that age when "Peace will rest in the midst of the nations of the earth, and war and rumors of war shall never more be known."

Lima, Ohio, July 21.—Reports from Kenton say that eleven Kentucky farm laborers in the union district near Marietta, during high water and attempted to escape. The canoe was later found capsized. It is feared that all eleven were drowned.





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## The Lacombe Guardian

F. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

### FOREIGN INFLUENCE WORKING TO MAKE TROUBLE IN U. S.

Washington, July 19.—Samuel Compers, president of the American Federation of Labor, to-day began an effort to end the strike in Remington Arms Company's plant at Bridgeport, Conn. He will confer with the labor leaders and others interested and, while no official action has been taken by the department of labor, Secretary Wilson, has been consulted and is in touch with the situation.

It is expected that the influence of the government will be exerted toward an early settlement.

President Compers today expressed the opinion that the Bridgeport trouble may have been part of a general plan by foreign influence to cause labor troubles to cut off American exports of arms and ammunition.

"I know that foreign interests, well supplied with funds, have sought to bring labor trouble to prevent shipping of ammunition products to Europe," said Mr. Compers.

"I know that an effort was made to bring about a strike of longshoremen, and that when that failed an effort was made to cause a strike of seamen. I know these things as well as I know anything that I have not personally seen. There can be no doubt that this foreign propaganda with unlimited means behind it is seeking to check the manufacture and exportation of supplies for Europe."

Mr. Compers said that an effort would be made to improve conditions at Bridgeport.

"There is a great hue and cry abroad in the land," he said, "that the workmen should bear the burden of the hard times. I believe that where there is general prosperity from any cause the workman should have his share of increased profit."

Bridgeport, Conn., July 19.—Before they learned the result of the efforts to avert the strike, labor leaders today said they had been informed there was a possibility that the factories doing contract work for the Remington Company might attempt to avoid all difficulties over an eight-hour day by cancelling contracts.

"Any settlement with the Remington concern," said J. J. Keppeler, international vice-president of the Machinists' Union, "will not save the demand for a nine-eight-hour day. When we get our differences with the Remington people settled, we will then take up the eight-hour question with the sub-contractors and all the machine shops in Bridgeport."

Mr. Keppeler announced that the die sinkers and drop-forgers, making bayonets for the French army at the Remington plant, had met and decided to join the movement with the machinists. He said further that the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, a British organization affiliated with the I. A. M. in this country, had endorsed the movement of the machinists. The organization has a members working in the Remington plant. It was also stated that the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters had informed the machinists that they, too, would probably go in.

Major W. G. Penfield, works superintendent of the Remington Arms and Ammunition Company, said that he had heard of no negotiations and did not know the identity of the man, John A. Johnson, vice-president of the Structural Iron Workers' Union, conferred with in New York Saturday. He said conditions at the plant were normal. It was at that conference that Mr. Johnson agreed to postpone the calling of the strike for at least 24 hours, so that persons interested in the continued prosperity of Bridgeport might have a chance to make an effort to have the difficulty between the unions and the Remington Company settled amicably.

Mr. Keppeler and Mr. Johnson agreed today that unless a favorable message was received from the persons trying to arrange for a settlement the men would be called out tomorrow.

### WILL INVESTIGATE GERMAN ACTIVITY IN U. STATES.

Washington, July 19.—At the instance of the British Government, the state department has called on the department of justice to investigate the activities of certain German sympathizers in the United States, who are alleged to have been employing unlawful means to strike at Great Britain and her allies.

Until inquiry has developed whether there is sufficient evidence to warrant prosecutions, no names will be made public and officials of the departments, as well as those of the British embassy, are silent about discussing the matter. It is known, however, that the information has reached the embassy concerning all kinds of plots, ranging from schemes to wreck bridges over which rail and trains were carrying volunteers of the British army to the incitement of strikes at American industrial plants making war supplies for the allies.

One case in which the British Government informed the state department it had evidence in involving a wealthy German resident of Detroit, Mich., who was alleged to have supplied money to certain persons in Windsor, Ont., to finance an attempt to dynamite a Canadian armory and a factory making clothing for the British army. Great Britain inquired whether this case, if fully substantiated, would constitute military activity on American soil, constituting a breach of neutrality.

The evidence furnished by the British embassy will be turned over to the department of justice, which will conduct the inquiry through its bureau of investigations. This bureau and the United States secret service as well have been conducting widespread investigations on their own initiative, and several prosecutions already have resulted. It is understood that stories of plots to blow up British ships at sea have been carefully looked into, and that scores of suspected persons have been under surveillance in various parts of the country.

According to reports today in official circles, some persons in high repute in American business circles have been mentioned in reports transmitted by the British Government, but their names are being jealously guarded pending the outcome of the investigation.

### BRITISH HAVE INVENTION WHICH WILL STARTLE THE WORLD

London, July 19.—The appointment of an invention board of scientific men with Lord Fisher, recently first sea lord of the admiralty as its head to assist the British navy was largely the result of the suggestion made by Lord Bryce, former ambassador to the United States, to the house of lords and following upon a discussion upon which similar proposals were made by Sir William Ramsay and other eminent scientists.

Lord Bryce pointed out that the country needed not only fighting men but should mobilize its inventive ingenuity in chemistry, mechanics, engineering, physics—the whole range of science. While the American navy was a few days ahead of the British in launching this plan, according to the cables, its inception in both cases was due to the lessons of the war.

The admiralty received 16,000 offers of new scientific devices during the first five months of the war. Many were from Americans. Another 16,000, doubtless, came under the stimulus of the last five months. Of the first 16,000 a board was undertaken to sort the wheat from the chaff to eliminate the "crank" proposals, and reduced to 25 the number which in the board's judgment were worthy of any attention. Another board has scrutinized these 25 more rigidly and reduced them to just two. These two are being worked out with every precaution of secrecy and every prospect, it is declared of giving a surprise in mechanical warfare, exceeding anything produced by German ingenuity.

Elaborate trials have been made of one of these devices in English waters and in actual service at the Dardanelles. Rigid secrecy has been observed as to

the details, but it can be said that the trials give promise of rendering a battleship immune from the submarine torpedo. "It is the scintilla mea," said Lord Bryce, "who see their brains in thinking out all the remarkable devices which are revolutionizing modern warfare and then the ordinary agencies of government merely carry out and apply what science has devised. It is the same in war as in peace."

### THOSE BRAVE CANADIANS

New York Sun.—There have been hints by the romantically inclined, of disappointment over the "unpicturesque" character of the European war as though novels were more used than guns, pickaxes than bayonets, and charge and counter-charge had been replaced by the subterranean boring of miners and sappers. Some, of dull wit, because the dearth of stories of personal experience, glowing tales of heroism, and professing weariness of routine reports of trench-guns and losses, as though these were achieved by mere process of barker.

This war will adorn the pages of history with such records of heroism, individual and collective, as the world has never yet seen; just as it surpasses all other wars in horror of suffering. The brilliant passages come slowly to light; but we wish to call the attention of readers so lagged in appreciation, if any such indeed there be, that they failed to read and reread and lingeringly ponder it, to the account in The Sun of Friday, July 9, of the service and suffering of Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

In August, 1914, the "Pats" mustered 1,015 men; on May 7 of this year, after five months in the trenches, 635 answered the roll call, and on the morning of May 8, the strength of the regiment was 105 surviving warriors. And this is but the dull statistical measure of a sacrifice typical of the spirit of the British on the stricken field. The report of the regiment's record officer, printed in Friday's Sun, is a narrative of military courage and devotion than which nothing finer was ever penned. The world must do a great wrong to the memory of those brave Canadians.

### CLOSER RELATIONS BETWEEN CANADA AND MOTHER COUNTRY.

London, July 22.—Speaking in the House of Commons last night T. P. O'Connor said that when in Canada he heard remarks which were new to him with regard to the feeling of Canadians towards the mother country. "The information on which Canada had to rely for knowledge of our domestic affairs," said Mr. O'Connor, "was nearly all supplied through United States agencies." He said he was recently speaking to one of the greatest men in Canada, who, after referring to the war, made this strange observation: "This is the last time Canada is going to do this."

Mr. O'Connor was surprised and on asking for an explanation was told that "we cannot count in future on the splendid contribution of Canada to our armed forces if we did not take Canada more into our confidence."

Mr. O'Connor prefaced the foregoing saying that the presence of Sir Robert Borden at the cabinet meeting was an epoch-making event to be noted as a promise of the beginning of better and closer relations between the overseas dominions and the mother country.

### AIRSHIP'S ARE PLAYING AN IMPORTANT PART

Rome, July 20.—Aerial warfare as a phase of the Italy-Austria war is assuming proportions. In the last twenty-four hours the Italian port of Bari, in the Adriatic, has been under bombardment by Austrian aeroplanes, and Italian ships have inflicted considerable damage on the Austrian fortifications of Goritz. Three Austrian aeroplanes bombarded Bari. Eight bombs were dropped in the heart of the city, killing six persons. On the return journey one of the flyers was struck by Ital-

ian rifle-fire and brought down in the sea of Barlette.

Two Italian soldiers embarked quickly in a fishing smack and saved chase, capturing two officers of the raider. Two Italian airships carried out the raid on Goritz and the Austrian camps on the northern slopes of Monte San Michele, in the Carnio region. Both returned safely after being subjected to severe cannonading by the Austrian batteries. Montenegrin troops have occupied Graliovo, after defeating the Austrians in a severe engagement, according to dispatches to the tribuna.

### BENTLEY ITEMS

The weather seems to be settled; roads are again dry, and everyone smiling.

The Bentley Council have had some street and sidewalk work done, which improves the looks and convenience of the place.

The condition of the goods to Rimby prevented the Bentley ball team from participating in the sports at that place on the 20th.

With the weather improved the Gull Lake summer resort seems to have taken on a livelier appearance. Many people from the cities have been waiting for the weather to settle, and are now coming out for their holidays. On Saturday night last the hotels were filled to their capacity, and from now on anyone wanting rooms for the week-end had better secure them in advance.

Among recent arrivals at the are Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Moffatt, of Calgary, and family.

One heat of the sail-boat race was run off on Monday evening, with seven starters, in a light wind. May won first, Eperny second, and McKenty third.

The Calgary Regulars, in camp at the Gull Lake summer resort, came over on Monday to play the Bentley professionals a game of ball, but lost the game by one run, according to the records. Mr. Colley, Prof. of Drugs, pitched for the home team, with J. G. Blish catching. The visitors were supported by Mr. Forbes, who is a regular twirler, and catching. For the regulars McGilivray provided a base-runner of some class, making home on a single by Smith from second. Two of the visitors were injured during the exciting contest, but the only fatality was when Judge Stuart died on second base.

While mentioning the death, at Bentley, of Mr. Alfred Bullock, a few weeks ago, we did not have data to write it up from. We have since received it. Alfred Bullock was born in Chemung Co., New York State, in the year 1846, removing to Wisconsin, where a boy, with his parents, when he was occupied in a grocery and on a farm. He married Miss Lucy Helen Martin on Nov. 30th, 1871. Four children were born to them, only one, Mabel (now Mrs. George Gerdes), now being alive. Mr. and Mrs. Bullock moved to Bentley, Alta., some eight years ago to care for their son, Ira, in his last illness, and remained here. Mr. Bullock being employed in the Jas. McPherson grocery here, where he worked up to a few weeks before his death. Mr. Bullock was a member of the Woodmen of the World and the G. A. R. Mrs. Bullock has the sympathy of a host of friends.

Mrs. J. Bodicote, of Wittenberg, wishes to thank the people of Bentley for their kind assistance in subscribing for her comfort.

### GIVES HIS DAUGHTERS STRYCHNINE.

Chatham, Ont., July 15.—Geo. Winters, aged 55, the proprietor of a grist mill at Bothwell, was arrested today, charged with attempting to murder three of his children, girls, aged 7, 5 and 2, by giving them strychnine. It is alleged he afterwards tried to take his own life by poisoning. Winters is in a critical condition, and all three children are also seriously ill.

"Slug Three" says: Pulling weeds is just as necessary as the planting of flowers, but it is a poetic.



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F. H. SCHOOLEY, Agent, Lacombe



## REMARKABLE CAREER OF GERMAN AGENT IS REVEALED

Seattle, July 19.—The Seattle Times, in a recent issue, dealt in an exhaustive way with the extraordinary career of Emil Markasz, the German agent who caused the recent dynamite explosion at Seattle and committed suicide after being run to earth. The account throws a flood of light upon the methods of German agents in the United States and constitutes a warning to Canadians living in border cities to be on their guard. The article in part follows:

Search for the man who early on the morning of May 30 exploded 15 tons of dynamite on a barge anchored off the West Waterway ended in the Seattle morgue.

He was Emil Markasz, alias Prof. Hugo Toefel, alias G. S. Denz, disgraced army reservist and volunteer member of the Kaiser's espionage corps in the United States.

Markasz, facing certain capture at the hands of Lieut. J. F. Sweeney, who fought in the Boer War, and a British secret agent, placed a 45-calibre pistol to his head, pulled the trigger and fell dead—a failure.

Striving to bring reinstatement in the German army by doing the Vaterland a signal service in preventing the shipment of the dynamite to Russia via Vladivostok, he had failed in that his identity had become known and he was facing new disgrace.

The credit for solving the mystery goes to British Vice-Consul C. E. Lucien Agnew, Tacoma, who authorized the search for the man who caused the explosion.

Markasz' record, according to Sweeney, is one of particular interest. In May of last year, he was recalled to Germany for further service, but failed to respond, later locating at Kansas City, where he was employed as an analyst by a firm of manufacturing chemists.

His first connection with the espionage corps came to light in December of last year, when he was identified as the working head of an organization which was attempting to charter a ship in the Oakland estuary for the purpose of loading supplies and munitions of war for German vessels then in the Pacific.

He had discarded eye-glasses and had shaved his mustache, but eventually was identified, as Markasz, or as he had been known in Kansas, Prof. Hugo Toefel. A photograph taken at the time, together with those of a number of other spies, was sent to various, interested operatives, in charge of the Allies' investigations in the west, and from early in January to the first of June the men, ten in number, have been kept under as close surveillance as the limited number of the watchers would permit.

On May 17 Markasz arrived in Portland from San Francisco. On the same day he took the suitcase found in his room after his death to the Baggage and Omnibus Transfer Company on Park street, Portland, and left it for storage, receiving in exchange check No. 92267.

On June 29 he appeared at the Seattle office of the Wells-Fargo Express Company and ordered the commission delivered and the company to obtain his grip and have it shipped to Seattle. This grip arrived July 1, and Markasz called in person for it, receiving under the name of G. S. Denz.

With the arrival of the dynamite in Elliott Bay, Markasz and his fellow-conspirators saw their opportunity. The declaration is made that they had nothing to do with the terrorizing of the captain of the Japanese freighter Shinsei Maru, who refused to carry the explosive to Vladivostok. Its port of destination, and that the plan to explode the scow load of dynamite to form only when it became apparent that it could be done safely.

The plot to explode the dynamite did not come to the attention of the Allies' investigators, principally because of the fact that until that time it was believed the Germans, like their opponents, were keeping watch chiefly on the cargoes being shipped from the eastern coast of the United States.

At the time of the explosion, however, a British subject who had been a resident of Germany for 13 years was called in and instructed to fraternize with the German spies and to learn the secrets. It was who

obtained the final proof of Markasz's guilt. His reports are most interesting, telling as they do of the existence of a band of devoted Germans who would willingly lay down their lives to keep one pound of ammunition out of the hands of the enemy. It is his declaration also that some of the losses of vessels attributed to submarines in reality have been caused by bombs placed in the ships while loading, the explosions being timed to take place within the war zone for the purpose of serving as an object lesson to the British and French on the efficiency of the submarines.

## THE CONDITIONS WHICH CONFRONT ALBERTA.

(Calgary News-Telegram)

It is safe to say that but few people in the province had any expectation that the vote on the Liquor Act on Wednesday would have shown such an overwhelming majority in favor of prohibition. There is no denying that the magnitude of the "dry" majority surprised even the most ardent temperance workers. The result is clear and decisive; and the sentimentality of the majority in favor of the Act, that its enforcement should be comparatively easy. Beyond that, however, there is another aspect of the question.

That is that the people have said emphatically and plainly that they want to get rid of the Bar and the Whiskey. Today is the day they want to get rid of it, but the question is, how long they must wait another twelve months before the new Act comes into effect. Yet, if a majority of 25,000 of the heads of families in this province want the Bar and its Whiskey to go today, why should we have to wait a year before the final organics are performed? The Bar is just as much a menace today as it will be in a year from now. The sentimentality of the majority must convince the men in the Bar and Whiskey business that their traffic is one which is not desired in the province. And, at the same time, it is such that the temperance people can reasonably be expected to show a magnanimity befitting the occasion.

The question of compensation or no compensation will now become a live question, and it is well that it should be discussed. After its campaign of the past few weeks there are not many people, and especially those in the liquor business, who wish the Whiskey to go today, who should we have to wait a year before the final organics are performed? The Bar is just as much a menace today as it will be in a year from now. The sentimentality of the majority must convince the men in the Bar and Whiskey business that their traffic is one which is not desired in the province. And, at the same time, it is such that the temperance people can reasonably be expected to show a magnanimity befitting the occasion.

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claim for compensation on the part of the hotel men and liquor dealers, however, let us suggest that the temperance leaders from all over the province come together within a short time and that they carefully consider the compensation aspect of the question, and that they work out a scheme for reasonable compensation—PROVIDED THAT THE LIQUOR MEN TO THEIR PART CONSIDER THE PROPOSITION OF GETTING OUT OF BUSINESS WITHIN THREE MONTHS FOLLOWING THE PASSAGE OF A COMPENSATION ACT BY THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE; this legislation to be passed, if possible, at a date which will enable the new Liquor Act to go into force on the first day of December.

The News-Telegram has not made an estimate of what it would cost the province to reasonably compensate the liquor people who will go out of business. BUT IN VIEW OF THE OVERWHELMING MAJORITY IN FAVOR OF PROHIBITION, WE BELIEVE THAT THE PEOPLE WOULD WILLINGLY PAY IT IN ORDER TO SAVE AN ADDITIONAL NINE MONTHS OF THE WHISKEY TRAFFIC, AND THAT THE WIPING OUT OF THE BARS BEFORE ANOTHER WINTER IS UPON US WOULD BE CHEAP AT ALMOST ANY PRICE. If the present growing crop is safely taken from the fertile fields of Alberta, and present prices are maintained, we are firmly convinced that nine months without the Bars during which we would undoubtedly be prosperous times would result in sufficient additional trade and money to our other business interests and people generally to enable them to pay reasonable compensation without feeling the effects.

Let it be remembered that the News-Telegram favors no fancy prices for hotel properties. There must be none, and the present is a time when little inflation may be expected. In the cities, indeed, it is questionable if the liquor men who own their properties would ask for or consider compensation, for the reason that under the new conditions, can make money without the Bar. To meet the situation in the smaller towns and villages in the rural districts, we would suggest, on the assumption that the compensation will be considered, that each town and a village be empowered to issue municipal debentures for an amount sufficient to take over a good hotel property in each town, where, in conjunction with a public library and municipal clubhouse, good meals and clean beds will be supplied to the travelling public. When a municipality votes out of business a hotel, which supplies a fair accommodation, that municipality must assume the obligation to supply that accommodation if private capital will not do so; otherwise its own interests are not properly looked after. And, by stepping in to fill up the breach, the people of that municipality will not only be fulfilling a reasonable obligation, but they will be forever killing the possibility of a renewal, within that municipality, of the request for a license and the sale of whiskey on the plea that the public accommodation is being neglected and that that accommodation cannot be supplied unless the Bar is an adjunct of the hotel. Where there are more than one hotel in a town, we do not think that the people will object to paying reasonable compensation, in view of the fact that legitimate business should increase and the evil effect of whiskey will be eliminated from the province.

The matter of compensation to the liquor men is not such an easy matter. Personally, we do not think that any brewing company in Alberta is going broke because of the passage of the Prohibition Act. It is necessary to transform such an institution into some other kind of an industry; but we have enough confidence in the business capacity of the big men at the head of the brewing industry in this province to believe that they can weather the storm and that they have sufficient business foresight and ingenuity to successfully launch into other channels, with but little loss either in finances or employees on the payroll. Indeed, unless we are greatly mistaken, the changed conditions because of the Prohibition Act will result in an ever-increasing demand for liquor by the masses, to the exclusion of whiskey and the

strong stuff, and it would not be surprising if the future should bring forth such a consumption of much lighter beverages as would result in increased manufacture within those institutions which are willing to meet the changed conditions. If that does not follow, then we have no hesitation in saying that the provincial government could make a canteenage warehouse out of every brewery in the province, and that, in doing so would be filling a need that is much more urgent than that of the brewery. For the wholesale dealer nothing but his stock is at stake, and compensation, so far as he is concerned, should be comparatively easy, it being possible for the government to take over most of the liquor on hand.

Should any substantial number of hotels, breweries or liquor institutions be put out of business through the advent of prohibition, the passing of the bar and the curtailment of whiskey selling, and should it be decided that compensation is just and advisable for the stockholders or owners of these institutions, then the men who are employed by the stockholders should be considered. A workman who may be thrown out of his job has just as much right to expect six or perhaps twelve-months' salary as compensation for the Act of the state as has the hotel man, the dealer, or the brewer, whose profits during all these years have been out of all proportion to the earnings of the working men. If there is to be compensation for the boss from the state, there should be some compensation from the loss to the employee.

The News-Telegram would commend this suggestion to both temperance people and liquor men, believing that they are fair and equitable in their tenor to both sides. One consideration which must not be lost sight of is that the people of this province should endeavor to protect the interests of the British investors. It would be unfortunate if any company in Alberta were compelled to default on its bonds.

The excursion to the Experimental Station on Friday, July 23rd, was fairly successful as to the crowds coming in on the trains, and quite successful with respect to the local crowd attending and the interest shown by all those present in the work of the farm.

During the previous night serious rains of different intensity fell over the province, and no doubt materially interfered with the crowd on the various trains. However, the largest crowd ever attending such an excursion to the farm was present in attendance, there being almost seven hundred on the three special. The day was not particularly favorable, for rain was falling in different parts of the province, and a particularly heavy storm in Calgary at the time the excursion train left prevented a number which had intended coming from carrying out their plans. After the arrival of the trains the day was fairly bright until the conclusion of the addresses, when a brisk shower interfered to some extent with the inspection of the varieties and experimental work in horticulture.

One of the most prominent agriculturists of the West, in the person of Dr. J. G. Rutherford, was present, and gave a very interesting and thoughtful address bearing upon farmers' problems, and outlining plans by which improved market facilities might be secured.

The programme concluded, the visitors were shown, by the various members of the staff in charge of different departments, over the farm. The splendid yield of fruit, both raspberries, strawberries, currants, and crab apples, provided a great deal of favorable comment. Stockmen added the large herd of Angus and Holstein cattle, and much satisfaction was expressed that the great herd bull, "Elm Park Wizard," has been brought to Alberta by the Experimental Farm.

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likely to prove of great value. The production figures for the last lactation period show that the common grade herd made an average of about 5100 pounds of milk, the high grade 8000 pounds, and the pure-bred herd, about 10,000 pounds. The feeding trials, with various rough fodders, for dairy cattle, proved of great interest when it was pointed out that a saving of from 20 to 25 per cent in the cost of a pound of butter was effected by feeding peas and oats silage as compared with the same fodder cured in the field and fed dry.

Among the variety plots great differences were shown, and it was urged that all farmers pay particular attention to the varieties of cereals grown, as the yield per acre is increased with-out expense after the first season simply by selecting an improved variety. With respect to oats and barley it is safe to say that 40 per cent of the growers are not familiar with the variety they are handling.

The trees, shrubs, and flowers, being grown on the farm indicate that a wide range of varieties are suitable for this climate, and many farmers went away determined to plant more trees and shrubs, and thus add to the beauty, material value, and permanency of their farm home.

The ladies of the Lacombe Branch of the Red Cross Society did their part well in providing refreshments for the visitors and everyone appeared fully satisfied with this part of the programme.

## MADE HIS ESCAPE FROM GERMANS.

London, July 19.—Charles B. Pray, of Flint, Michigan, who reached London after escaping from a German concentration camp in which he had been held since October, submitted today to Robert P. Skinner, American Consul General, an affidavit giving his experiences. Mr. Skinner forwarded the affidavit to the state department at Washington.

Mr. Pray was in Germany installing self-starters on automobiles when the war began. German officers visited his rooms and declared him to be an Englishman, notwithstanding the fact that he exhibited a passport and a birth certificate. He was sent to the concentration camp at Mauthausen, and while there made unsuccessful efforts to communicate with the American Consulate. Thence he was transferred to Wurttemberg. Mr. Pray asserts that while in Wurttemberg he was compelled to perform hard manual labor, after having refused to work on military automobiles.

He made his escape from the concentration camp on May 11, and walked across France. He took ship to Avonmouth when he walked to London, earning enough money on the way to obtain food by doing odd jobs. He was destitute and emaciated when he reached here.

The American relief commission offered to pay Mr. Pray's way home, but he says he can obtain work here and prefers to pay his own expenses.

## SAD DROWNING FATALITY TOOK PLACE AT CLIVE

Very distressing are the circumstances surrounding the death, by drowning, of the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ash. On Tuesday evening, July 20th, Mrs. Ash and her son, Howard, two years and three months old, were out together feeding the chickens their evening meal. Mrs. Ash was busily engaged collecting the eggs, when Howard slipped away unnoticed and apparently wandered off to the little creek just a short distance from the house, and it is presumed that he fell into it and was drowned.

Mrs. Ash quickly noticed that her boy had wandered away, and she began to search for him, but in vain. Then the dread fear took hold of her that he had slipped into the creek, and immediately the process of dragging the creek was instituted, and it was some time before the body was discovered, the little life being extinct.

The funeral took place from the Methodist Church, Clive, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The Rev. W. L. Bradley officiated. The sorrowing parents have the sympathy of the whole community in thus being so suddenly bereft of their only child.

## JOY RIDERS ARE DEAD AND MALMED IN AUTO SMASH

London, Ont., July 19.—Saturday a big car, the property of James Duffield, driven by his chauffeur, plunged over a 50-foot embankment west of Woodham cemetery. Mrs. H. W. Kemp, wife of Harry W. Kemp, of the Helena Company, was killed; Miss Margaret Wright was seriously injured, her spine being hurt, and Percy Foster, chauffeur, also suffered serious injuries to the spine. Harry Taylor, another chauffeur, escaped with minor injuries. The car turned completely over. It was taken out without the knowledge of the owner and had been out all night.

## Lacombe 2nd Hand Store

I buy and sell second-hand goods.

I handle Bunkrupt Stock—Clothing, Hardware, Furniture, Beds, Springs and Mattresses, the Famous Monarch line of Stoves and Ranges, Cooking Utensils, Trunks and Valises, Galvanized and Enamelware, Sewing Machines, Guns and Ammunitions, Phonographs and Records, Musical Instruments of all kinds, and Jewelry. Real Estate bought and sold. Get my prices before buying.

O. BOODE, Nanlon St.

## EDWIN H. JONES

Barriater, Solicitor and Notary

P. O. Box 148 Phone No. 19 Office Denike Block, Barnett Ave.

## Magnet Lodge No. 12 I. O. O. F.

Meets in Masonic Hall, Lacombe, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers always welcome.—F. H. Schooley, N. G., Geo. Baker, R. S.

## Excursion To Demonstration Farm and Agricultural School, Olds

Thursday, August 5th, 1915

Special rates on regular train leaving Edmonton at 7:30 a.m., arriving at Olds 12:50 p.m.

Returning, Special Train will leave Olds at 5:30 p.m.

See posters or railway agents for particulars respecting rates and time schedule.

Short addresses will be delivered during the course of the afternoon.

Visitors will be given the opportunity of inspecting the Agricultural School, Experimental Plots, the Live Stock, Farm Buildings and General Crops.

FREE LUNCH will be served in the Agricultural School immediately upon the arrival of the train. Lunch will also be served before the train leaves in the evening.

EVERYBODY WELCOME Come and bring your friends with you.

J. D. SMITH, Acting Superintendent of Fairs and Institutes.

## Creamery or Cheese Factory?

Information supplied by the North Dakota Experiment Station

(Which pays best, the creamery or cheese factory? The following illustrations will give a basis for answering this question.)

One hundred pounds of 4 per cent. milk, containing 4 lbs. of butter fat, which at 80c. will bring \$1.20. If butter brings 30 cents the return will be \$1.40, the overrun being 20 cents. This same 100 pounds of 4 per cent. milk, turned into cheese, will produce 10% pounds which at 14 cents a pound would bring \$1.47. The whey, which is the by-product from cheese, is worth 10 cents per 100 pounds, while the skim milk, the by-product in butter making, is worth 25 cents a hundred, leaving the gross return from the 100 pounds of milk made into cheese at \$1.67 and \$1.47 if made into butter. A variation in price might reverse these figures.

The cheese using the whole milk must be taken to the factory, and it must be perfectly sweet when it gets there. In butter making the cream is separated on the farm, and just as the cream is made it is salted. This means that the cream need not be heated every day, and the bulk of the cream is much less than that of the milk. In the case of 30 per cent. cream from 4 per cent. milk, the bulk is about one-eighth, which is quite an item.

The cost of making the butter will be at least 3 cents a pound, depending upon how much is made, or 14 cents if made in small quantities. The cost of making cheese will be about 14 cents per pound, or 16 cents for the 100 pounds of 4 per cent. milk, depending upon how much is made. The small amounts of either butter or cheese are made, the cost per pound will be more than the cost per hundred pounds.

The cheese factory can be operated with less overhead than the creamery. However, one thing that must not be lost sight of is that the factory perfectly sweet, and must be handled every day, and that a much larger bulk must be handled than when cream is sold.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Almanac for Sportsmen

The great general comes to his comrades, and through them to his country. The explanation of this is that a practice has sprung up on both sides of the Atlantic to drop the names of the men who have been killed in the war. The names of the men who have been killed in the war are dropped in the British lists. The names of the men who have been killed in the war are dropped in the British lists. The names of the men who have been killed in the war are dropped in the British lists.

A certain fellow-feeling has been established between the rival armies in the north of France, and an aviator who was shot down by the enemy's planes is always sure of kind treatment. He gets in touch with them by means of the flying corps.

He became a comrade of the 24, and there he stuck. His tossed hair became streaked with grey, and he was still a captain. He was still a captain.

On one of his visits home he urged upon his father the necessity of digging trenches under the ground. He urged upon his father the necessity of digging trenches under the ground. He urged upon his father the necessity of digging trenches under the ground.

Concerning Mrs. Phyllis Duval, St. Leonard, Que., writes: "We are a family of five, and we are all well. We are a family of five, and we are all well. We are a family of five, and we are all well."

And we may be thankful that the construction of the new bridge has turned it to good account during the present war. The bridge has turned it to good account during the present war. The bridge has turned it to good account during the present war.

How the World Sleeps

Most people sleep on their sides. Most people sleep on their sides. Most people sleep on their sides. Most people sleep on their sides. Most people sleep on their sides.

Elephants always, and horses commonly, sleep standing up. Birds, with the exception of owls and the herring gulls, sleep with their heads tucked over their backs, and the hawk thrusts out its wings and its feet.

Storks, geese, and other long-legged birds, sleep sitting down. Ducks sleep on open water. To avoid drifting shoreward they keep paddling with one foot. In the morning they move in a circle. Horses sleep hanging by their four feet, the head tucked between their ears. Hares, snakes and fish sleep with their eyes wide open.

Would Hang the Kaiser

Germany is convicted by the very rules of international law, which it has helped to frame and appear to us often. To what end? To the spirit of international law, which it has helped to frame and appear to us often.

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## NO ALUM

MADE IN CANADA

The Hope of Disarmament

(Lord Haldane, in an interview with the Chicago Chronicle)

If the allies win—if Germany, who has carried her war preparations to a pitch heretofore unknown, finds herself beaten—I do not imagine any nation in the future will be likely to plan its faith to armaments. If Germany, armed as she was armed, could not win, how can any nation hope to win by means of arms? I am hopeful that the world, as a result of this war, will get rid of at least a part of the burden of armaments. I am hopeful that civilization is going to do something to defend itself against war.

We now know that the effects of war cannot be localized. We know that two considerable powers cannot fight without inflicting distance and loss on the whole world. Definite knowledge is necessary to definite action. I believe that the world is going to organize itself that no nation, out of ambition or fear, or because of any other influence or motive, will be permitted to go to war.

This means that differences somehow of the world must be settled by arbitration. The world has been so organized last July, and the world must be so organized again.

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## Competitions for School Children

Prizes to be given by the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture

One of the most important steps ever taken by the department of agriculture in the province is the interest of the younger generation in the practical study of the agricultural problems of Saskatchewan. The department is sponsoring a series of competitions for school children.

The competitions will be held in October this fall. There are three classes of competitions, one for the schools, and two for the girls, one for the boys.

Growing fodder, corn, three varieties—Northwestern Dent, Longfellow and Cornbelt Early.

Growing seed corn, one variety—Free Press Corn.

Polishing varieties—Wm. McGregor, Ash Leaved Giant.

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## INFLUENZA

And all diseases of the horse affecting the throat, speedily cured; colic and all ailments of the horse cured by using SPONH'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND, 3 to 5 doses often cure. One bottle guaranteed to cure any case. Safe for brood mares, baby colts, stallions—all ages and conditions. Most skillful influenza compound. Any druggist.

SPONH MEDICAL CO., Boston, Ind. U.S.A.

"SECURITY FIRST" Is Your Life Insured? Keep Your Policy in Force

And Increase the Amount as Soon as Possible If You're Not Insured, Make Application Today

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO. Head Office, Toronto.

Offer Four Million Dollars Assets for Policyholders N.B.—Write For Name, Book and Circular.

Steel Passenger Cars

It is Claimed That the Heavy Steel Equipment Does Not Lessen Danger From Accident

When the steel passenger car was introduced into American railway systems, the immediate object was to increase the life of the car.

The replacement of equipment will have cost the railways approximately \$600,000, and incidentally the cost of the replacement of equipment will have cost the railways approximately \$600,000.

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## BUY MATCHES

As you would any other household commodity—with an eye to full value.

When you buy BIDDY'S Matches you receive a generously filled box of Sure, Safe Lights.

Ask For BIDDY'S Silent Partner Matches

Worth a Guinea in a Box

the safest, most reliable and most popular—for the common ailments of stomach, liver and bowels, is always

BEECHAM'S PILLS

The Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents

Big Acreage This Year

The Largest Area of Wheat Ever Sown in Canada

The largest area ever sown to wheat in Canada is how the census and statistics branch of the Canadian government describes the present in an official bulletin.

The bulletin says: "Wheat is estimated to occupy this year a total area of 12,898,000 acres, which is more by 1,652,500 acres, or 14.5 per cent, than the area harvested in 1914, the area sown for last year having been reduced by 938,600 acres, the estimated aggregate of total fall wheat (21,100 acres), and also through drought affecting spring wheat (72,100 acres). Not only the wheat area this year, under double influence of patriotic impulse and the high price of wheat, but the excess of last year's harvested area, it is also the largest area ever sown to wheat in Canada. As previously reported, the area to be harvested this year in Canada is 12,898,000 acres, the balance of 11,887,000 acres having been sown this spring."

The Oil For the Farmer—A bottle of "Thompson's Electric Oil" in the farm house will save many a journey for the doctor. It is not only good for the rheumatism, but it is also good for the colds and croup, and for the colic which afflicts the young of the farm. There should always be a bottle of it in the house.

A good story comes from the home of a well known Scottish divine, says Reynolds's Newspaper. Brooding over the wretched brutalities of the German one of the servants, while endeavoring to obtain the guidance of the head of the house in the matter, gravely remarked: "If only the Germans got to heaven I'll put a lot of folk as being good."

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## PRESTIGE SPEEDER

NONE SO EASY

MADE IN CANADA

METROPOLITAN FASHIONS FOR WOMEN EVERYWHERE.

A new and convenient means whereby women in all parts of Canada may avail themselves of the latest styles shown in Montreal—and at very low prices—is provided by Almy's Limited, the biggest store in the Eastern metropolis. They have just issued a "Summer Bargain Bulletin" showing a bewildering variety of the very latest things in women's wear, misses' shirts, dresses, blouses, shirts, lingerie, and daily necessities for children and babies. This interesting little store is filled with items of greatest interest to women, will be sent free upon request and is ordered from it will be sent promptly by parcels post, with an absolute guarantee of the purchaser's satisfaction. Almy's Limited are now conducting a Department Store in the location formerly occupied by Scroggie's Limited, who went into liquidation in October, 1914, and the new management has brought the store up to a very high standard. Request for the Summer Bargain Bulletin should be addressed to Almy's Limited, Montreal, Department d.

Germ.-n's Supply of Copper

About nine-tenths of Germany's supply of copper comes from the United States and the present time is completed by the curious fact that the chief supplementary sources on which she has previously relied are Australia, Belgium, Japan, Serbia and Great Britain—all now enemy countries. The only neutral country in a position to supply copper to Germany is Sweden, but it is not so small, and unless we are mistaken Sweden has prohibited exportation—London Times.

The Only Way

Crawford—Do you think it right to quarrel with one's wife over the telephone?

Crabshaw—That's the only time to do it. You can't quarrel with her before she can get in the last word.





The Store  
with the  
Best Values

## THE LEADING STORE

The Store  
with the  
Right Prices

# Great Bargains in All Summer Goods

### Cotton Crepe

2 pieces of heavy cotton crepe dress goods, with blue and tan dots, suitable for waists or dresses; special value; regular 35c per yard for.....25c

### Patent Leather Shoes

We have taken into stock a shipment of ladies' patent leather shoes, dull top, good fitting shape, all sizes, button or lace, on sale.....\$3.50

### Ladies' New Quaker Collars

We are showing a good assortment of ladies' new collars in the latest styles. Prices are 25c to 75c

### Misses' Patent Leather Slippers

Girls' patent leather slippers, Classic make, extra good value, all sizes from 11 to 2, reg \$2.50 for \$2.15

### Great Reductions in Ladies' White Wear

Ladies' White Underskirt, reg \$1.25 on sale	90c
" " " " " 1.50 " "	\$1.00
" " " " " 1.75 " "	1.20
" " " " " 2.00 " "	1.40
" " " " " 2.25 " "	1.50
" " " " " 2.50 " "	1.70
Ladies' Night Gowns " 1.25 " "	90c
" " " " " 1.50 " "	1.00
" " " " " 2.00 " "	1.40
" " " " " 2.50 " "	1.70
Ladies' Princess Slip " 1.50 " "	1.00
" " " " " 2.00 " "	1.40
" " " " " 3.00 " "	2.00
Ladies' White Waist " 1.25 " "	90c
" " " " " 1.50 " "	1.00
" " " " " 2.00 " "	1.40
" " " " " reg 2.25 - 2.50 " "	1.75
" " " " " reg 3.00 " "	2.00
" " " " " reg 3.50 " "	2.50

### Men's Furnishings Department

Great Bargains in men's suits while they last.  
Regular \$14.00 suits on sale.....\$8.00  
Regular 12.00 suits on sale.....7.00  
Regular 10.00 suits on sale.....6.00  
Regular 17.00 suits on sale.....8.00  
Regular 20.00 suits on sale.....12.50

### Men's Straw Hats

We have a complete range of this season's new straw hats at moderate prices.

Special values from.....65c to \$3.00  
Panama's from.....\$6.50 to 8.50



### Plymouth Binder Twine

We have in stock two car loads of Plymouth Binder Twine, 550 feet to the pound, at a special price.

Let us have your order.

Agent for  
the New Idea  
Patterns

## A. M. Campbell Lacombe

We carry a full  
range of Hardware  
at  
the Lowest Prices

### Why Go Watchless?

In these days of exactitude it is just about impossible for a man to go without a watch. If you are trying it—you know. You know the inconvenience and the necessity for guessing, and the inevitable errors. In these days of easily bought watches, who need go watchless? For \$13 we sell a guaranteed watch, 17 jewels, adjusted, 20 years accurate service in it—a reliable and allright watch. Cheaper ones even than that for those who want them, and, of course, many that cost more. Glad to show you at any time.

"Five Feet Past the Entrance of the Royal Bank."

**PAUL HOTSON**

Jeweler and Optician. Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

Royal Bank Building Barnett Ave., Lacombe

### PONOKA AND CLIVE FOOTBALL TEAMS TO AGAIN CLASH AT CLIVE

The protest which was registered by the Ponoka football team some time ago, when they played the locals here, has been allowed, and therefore another game between these two teams will be pulled off at Clive on Wednesday evening next, July 28. It will be remembered that when these teams clashed before the score resulted in a tie—3 all, and the game throughout was very keenly contested. Under these circumstances it is hardly necessary to add that this game should prove to be an especially interesting game, and it is hoped that a large crowd will gather to witness the game and thus inspire the local team to win. Clive Record.

### CANADIAN PACIFIC

### Edmonton Exhibition

August 9th to 14th, 1915

Special fares from all points.  
One way fare for the round trip

Going dates August 7th to 13th  
Return limit August 17th

Information from all agents, or  
R. DAWSON,  
District Passenger Agent, Calgary

### ALBERTA'S ANNUAL HOLIDAY

## Edmonton Exhibition

August 9th-14th, 1915

EVERY DAY OF THE FAIR EQUALLY GOOD

Splendid Exhibits. Keen Competitions.  
High Class Amusements. ....

Military Events put on by the 66th and 63rd Battalions  
Musical Ride by 16 Boys and Girls on Ponies  
Grand International Military Tattoo  
World at Home Shows on Midway  
Fine New Roller Coaster  
Races

Spectacular Display of Fireworks: "Forcing the Dardanelles"  
Excursion Rates on All Lines of Railway

W. R. WEST, President

W. J. STARK, Manager

### GULL LAKE REGATTA

At a meeting held at Gull Lake on Monday evening it was decided to hold the Annual Regatta on Monday, August 9th, and that day will be proclaimed a Civic Holiday by the Mayor and Council of Lacombe. The events will be similar to last year, and will be published in a day or two.



**In Deadly Peril**  
MURDER is an ugly word but there is no guilt to the action of some men when actuated by a great passion such as hatred, greed, jealousy or love. All of these away in turn the destinies of every life. The story of the greatest picture story ever written. Nothing in picturedom has ever come near this great master and picture story for speed, incident, strong, thrilling situations, brilliance of action, suspense, thrilling adventures and true love interest. Every episode is a revelation in the art of photo play production and marks the supreme achievement in serial picture stories.

See THE  
**BROKEN COIN** Every  
Week  
The Photo Play Serial Supreme  
15 Episodes—One Each Week

At Rex Theatre, Lacombe  
commencing  
Tuesday Evening, Aug. 10

### Items of Interest Locally

Mrs. W. F. Graham has returned home from an extended visit in Manitoba and points further east.

The O. K. barber shop is temporarily located in the Hotsen Block on Nanton street, till the new Elliott Block is ready for occupancy.

Monday, August 9, has been proclaimed a Civic Holiday by the mayor and town council of Lacombe, and our citizens are requested to govern themselves accordingly. The holiday has been

proclaimed to give all an opportunity to attend the Regatta at Gull Lake.

The Gull Lake season is now at its height. The cottages are all occupied, the hotels are well filled, many are camping in tents, and every train brings more for an outing at this splendid summer resort.

It does one good to see the wagons loaded of binder twine going out these days in preparation for the great harvest that will begin in a few days in this district. Never has there been promise of a better harvest in this province than we have right now.

Remember, Lacombe stores will be closed on Monday, August 9.